Issued October 3, 1911.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF STATISTICS—CIRCULAR 24.

VICTOR H. OLMSTED, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

FOREIGN CROPS, SEPTEMBER, 1911.

PREPARED BY

CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY,

Chief of the Division of Research and Reference.

9792°—Cir. 24—11

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1911

FOREIGN CROPS, SEPTEMBER, 1911.

INTRODUCTION.

Tentative official estimates of the 1911 cereal production of Canada, France, and Russia, issued by the Governments of those countries during September, indicate increases in the Canadian and French wheat crops of 55 million and 56 million bushels, respectively, as compared with yields finally reported in 1910, but a decrease in the Russion crop, as suggested by appearances in the blooming season, of 146 million bushels.

Up to date provisory estimates of their 1911 wheat crops have been issued by eight foreign governments of the Northern Hemisphere which usually produce near two-thirds of the so-called wheat crop of the world. The estimates compared with both the preliminary and final ones of the same countries in 1910 and the final figures for 1909 are as below:

Wheat crops of countries named.

Counties.	1911	1910		1909
	Preliminary.	Preliminary.	Final.	Final.
	Bushels.	*Bushels*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
British India	369,432,000	357,941,000	357,941,000	284,361,000
Canada	204,634,000	122,785,000	149,990,000	166,744,000
Spain	156,600,000	137,448,000	137,448,000	144,105,000
Italy	203,374,000	184,959,000	153,337,000	189,959,000
France	314,197,000	268,364,000	257,667,000	356,193,000
Prussia	86,264,000	87,227,000	91,233,000	83,216,000
Hungary proper	[1] 176,735,000	[1] 184,789,000	169,699,000	113,352,000
Russia [2]	629,000,000	682,200,000	775,695,000	783,271,000
Total 8 countries	2,140,236,000	2,095,713,000	2,093,010,000	2,121,201,000
Total world	.....	.....	3,624,822,000	3,632,777,000

[1] September estimate.

[2] European and Asiatic.

In Europe, as a whole, the 1911 wheat yield is in volume doubtless much above the average, and the excellence of quality, at least in the western and central part of the Continent, has seldom, if ever, been surpassed. The average annual European crop during the past five years (1906–1910) was 1,795 million bushels, of which 1,237

million bushels were grown in the western and central States and 558 million bushels in 63 governments of European Russia. As is well known, wheat cultivation in the last-named country has within the past two years undergone great expansion; in 1910, out of a total continental production of 1,924 million bushels, western and central Europe raised 1,225 million and European Russia 699 million. Enough is officially known of the 1911 prospect in Europe to make it reasonably certain that the west and center will this year produce 125 to 150 million more than the five-year average, so that, should the Russian crop attain even average proportions, or amount to about 560 million bushels, the total European output will vary little from that of last year. In this connection it is interesting to note that the recently published estimate of the Russian Government puts the 1911 yield in 73 governments of European and Asiatic Russia at 629 million bushels, as indicated by the appearance of the plants in the blooming season. Last year appearances at the same date were interpreted as indicating a crop of 682 million bushels; the yield, as finally determined, however, amounted to 776 million, of which 76 million was the product of Asiatic Russia.

The excellent quality of the grain in western and central Europe is due largely to the dry and hot weather, which, setting in before and continuing through harvest, created almost ideal conditions for the ingathering of winter cereals. The prolongation of the drought into late August or early September, however, was productive of disastrous results. Almost tropical heat and deficient moisture parched and blighted autumn-maturing vegetation over practically all the western and central States. Meadows and pastures were, in many parts, burned up. Prospects for average yields of potatoes and sugar beets were rendered hopeless, and prices attained a higher level than has been reached in years. The expected output of turnips, swedes, mangold, and fodder beets, important factors in the European supply of animal food, was heavily diminished. Corn, which in Europe ordinarily yields upward of 500 million bushels annually, is believed quantitatively under average; the French and Austrian fields have severely suffered from drought; the Italian crop is unofficially estimated 25 to 30 per cent short; and Hungary, the most important corn producer in Europe, reports her probable production 57 million bushels less than last year. The Balkan States, Russia, and Spain, however, expect good results. The hop crop, principally because of serious deficiencies in Austria and Germany, is said to promise scarce 75 per cent of the outturn of the preceding year. Grapes were improved in quality by sunshine and drought, and vintages in the great wine-producing countries—France, Italy, and

Spain—will, it is believed, be about average in quantity, but, on the whole, probably of superior quality. The three countries produce in average years an aggregate of 3 billion gallons. In 1910 a partial failure of the crop reduced their outturn to about 1,800,000,000.

Fairly well distributed rains fell throughout Europe during late September, causing great improvement in grasslands, and probably benefiting late potatoes, sugar beets, and other root crops to a quite appreciable extent, but rain is still needed in some places.

General rains in British India have facilitated farm work preparatory to seeding wheat and flaxseed, and news from the Southern Hemisphere indicate excellent prospects for the growing crops in Argentina, Chile, and Australia.

CANADA.

The census and statistics office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture issued September 15 a report on the August 31 condition of the field crops of Canada and an estimate, computed on the area sown, of the production of spring wheat, oats, and barley. The per cent condition of spring wheat was given as 86.80, oats 84.44, and barley 84.73, as compared respectively with 79.05, 80.03, and 80.51 per cent in September, 1910. The condition of the other crops was generally lower than in 1909 and ranged from 80 to 86 per cent. August rains are said to have retarded ripening of cereals, and hail, frost, and rust to have done some injury. Frosts occurred late in the month in the western provinces and probably lowered the condition of wheat, barley, and oats there by 12 per cent.

The total yield of spring wheat is estimated at 186,928,000 bushels, of which 181,535,000 bushels were grown in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Alberta. Fall wheat, grown almost exclusively in Ontario and Alberta, was returned a month ago as 17,706,000 bushels; the total 1911 wheat yield of the Dominion is therefore 204,634,000 bushels against 149,990,000 bushels last year and 166,744,000 bushels in 1910.

The Dominion's total oat crop is put at 368,153,000 bushels, against 323,449,000 bushels as finally estimated last year. Of the oats 204,758,000 bushels were produced in the three western provinces above named.

Barley, according to the September report, has yielded 51,559,000 bushels in the entire Dominion, as compared with an outturn, as finally estimated, of 45,148,000 bushels last year.

The subjoined statement gives the preliminary estimate of the Census and Statistics Office on the production of wheat, barley, and oats in 1911, as compared with yields, as finally determined, in the three preceding years.

Wheat, barley, and oats crops of Canada, by Provinces, 1911–1908.

	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Other Provinces.	Total.
Wheat:	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1911[1]	112,805,000	56,547,000	15,376,000	16,676,000	1,777,000	1,453,000	204,634,000
1910	81,139,000	41,159,000	6,593,000	17,805,000	1,827,000	1,467,000	149,990,000
1909	85,197,000	52,706,000	9,579,000	16,262,000	1,679,000	1,321,000	166,744,000
1908	34,742,000	50,269,000	6,842,000	18,057,000	1,424,000	1,100,000	112,434,000
Barley:							
1911[1]	3,938,000	20,000,000	6,267,000	18,528,000	2,389,000	437,000	51,559,000
1910	3,598,000	13,826,000	3,953,000	20,727,000	2,547,000	497,000	45,148,000
1909	4,493,000	20,866,000	5,999,000	20,952,000	2,604,000	484,000	55,398,000
1908	1,952,000	17,093,000	3,881,000	21,124,000	2,170,000	542,000	46,762,000
Oats:[2]							
1911[1]	91,646,000	59,273,000	53,839,000	102,077,000	44,619,000	16,699,000	868,153,000
1910	61,367,000	41,742,000	23,644,000	128,917,000	48,927,000	18,852,000	323,449,000
1909	91,796,000	55,267,000	38,376,000	109,192,000	42,501,000	16,334,000	353,466,000
1908	29,205,000	44,711,000	22,802,000	103,821,000	35,478,000	14,360,000	250,377,000

[1] Preliminary, other years final. [2] Bushels of 34 pounds.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A summer of brilliant sunshine, scant rainfall, and spells of heat, intense for the climate, resulted in one of the earliest, quickest, and least expensive winter-cereal harvests in the past half century—straw being somewhat deficient, it is true, but grain of exceptionally heavy natural weight, bright, dry, and of excellent milling quality. Harvest was finished over all England and a great part of Scotland by September 1. The drought which hastened the ripening and facilitated the ingathering of the deeply rooted winter cereals was, on the other hand, very detrimental to the spring-sown crops; and until general rain the last week in August the country in late summer presented over wide expanses scenes of brown and barren pastures and meadows and stunted foliage of fields of potatoes, turnips, and other autumn vegetation. Ponds and wells in many places were dried up. Cattle in some localities were of necessity put on oilcake and other dry food, the price of milk and butter was advanced, and the general outlook for the native beef and dairy industries was regarded as very discouraging. Late August rains, however, refreshed the grass and caused great activity in the sowing of catch crops. Turnips, swedes, and mangolds, the principal resource for succulent animal food, and of which the output is over a billion bushels annually, will, it is known, make considerable development under good conditions in September. The situation has doubtless improved, but farmers are still confronted with the prospect of a serious shortage of winter litter and fodder.

Of the cereals, wheat, excepting in central Scotland, where it is under average, is universally pronounced "the crop of the year," being of excellent quality and in quantity probably from 4 to 5 million bushels in excess of last year. Barley, though bulking larger than expected, is still quantitatively disappointing; and as to quality,

malting prices are expected for the bulk of the crop. Oats has generally given small yields per acre. In central Scotland it has been pronounced the smallest crop within human memory. Potatoes are expected to yield considerably under average, the prospects having further declined during August. The tubers are somewhat small. There is little disease, but second growth is very generally reported.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, in a report dated September 1, says: "Mangolds, like potatoes, have also deteriorated considerably during August, although rain toward the end of the month caused some recovery. They are, however, better than turnips and swedes, which appear to be quite the worst crop of the year. Hops are the only crop to show any improvement, although that is only a slight one, during the month. Picking had begun by the date of the reports. The yield is expected to prove but very little below average. The quality is excellent. Apples are upon the whole a fairly good crop, and although much fruit has fallen prematurely, it does not seem to have done so to quite the extent apprehended; but the crop of both plums and pears is expected to be poor, although good yields are mentioned in some districts. The continued hot weather has everywhere dried up the pastures badly. The late rains effected very considerable improvement, but more moisture is much needed. Live stock have been healthy, but have not made progress, while it is universally reported that cows are not milking at all well. Summarizing the reports and representing an average crop by 100, the appearance of the crops on September 1 indicated yields for Great Britain which may be represented by the following percentages: Wheat, 103; barley, 96; oats, 92; beans, 91; peas, 94; potatoes, 97; turnips and swedes, 89; mangolds, 94; hops, 99." Representing an average crop by 100, appearances on September 1 indicate percentages as follows, as compared with July and August, 1911, and September, 1910:

Condition of crops in Great Britain.

Date.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips and swedes.	Mangolds.	Hops.
Sept. 1, 1911	103	96	92	91	94	97	89	94	99
Aug. 1, 1911	103	96	92	92	95	100	.....	97	98
July 1, 1911	101	97	94	99	99	102	.....	99	98
Sept. 1, 1910	69	100	98	102	99	103	106	103	103

FRANCE.

Harvest, begun 10 or 12 days earlier than usual, was accelerated by drought of unusual persistence, and at times accompanied by unusually high temperatures; by mid-August winter cereals had all been

housed or stacked. Conditions favoring, thrashing will be finished exceptionally early—mostly before autumn seeding. The grain is reputed to be of almost uniformly excellent quality, dry, clean, and of heavy natural weight; quantitatively, however, yields in some cases were not all that is desired. Wheat, sown on some 500,000 acres less than the average area, gave deceptive thrashing returns in the south, center, and west, but average or better in the north and east. For the country, as a whole, the French Ministry of Agriculture estimates the outturn at 314,000,000 bushels against the short crop of 258,000,000 bushels in 1910 and 356,000,000 in 1909. The total consumptive requirements are roundly about 350,000,000 million bushels. Rye, on a surface about 120,000 acres less than in 1910, has yielded 47,000,000 bushels. Barley, both in quality and yield per unit of area, is generally pronounced "the crop of the year." Oats, notwithstanding an increase in area of about 250,000 acres over that of last season, was least promising of all the cereals, yields of the spring-sown variety being reported very unequal.

The protracted drought, which at harvest time was contributory to the quality of the ripening cereals, was, on the other hand, disastrous to growing vegetation; over extensive areas the development of beets, potatoes, and other crops to be harvested in autumn were checked, pastures burned up, and prospective yields generally seriously diminished.

The Ministry of Agriculture's recent preliminary report upon the acreage, production, imports, etc., of wheat, rye, and maslin in 1911, as compared with the final returns for the four preceding years, is given below:

Area, production, imports, etc., of wheat, maslin, and rye in France, 1911–1907.

Crop and year.	Area.	Production.		Average yield per acre.	Weight per bushel.[1]	Imports (special commerce).
		By measure.	By weight.			
Wheat:	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*[1]	*Bushels.*[2]	*Bushels.*[1]	*Pounds.*	*Bushels.*[2]
1911[3]	15,644,800	314,197,000	320,138,000	20.1	61.1	.....
1910	16,198,300	257,667,000	252,817,000	15.9	58.9	23,324,084
1909	16,299,300	356,193,000	359,174,000	21.9	60.9	5,248,539
1908	16,220,800	317,765,000	316,687,000	19.6	59.8	2,752,415
1907	16,253,200	376,999,000	381,223,000	23.2	60.7	13,131,250
Rye:						
1911[3]	2,874,800	47,354,000	48,116,000	16.5	56.7	.....
1910	2,994,200	44,064,000	43,883,000	14.7	55.7	2,489,411
1909	3,031,900	54,934,000	55,690,000	18.1	56.8	984
1908	3,074,800	51,703,000	51,692,000	16.8	56.0	661
1407	3,064,300	55,896,000	56,462,000	18.2	56.6	399,848
Maslin:						
1911[3]	308,200	5,777,000	5,796,000	18.7	58.2	.....
1910	337,000	5,396,000	5,286,000	16.0	56.8	(4)
1909	350,000	7,030,000	7,045,000	20.1	58.1	(4)
1908	353,000	6,465,000	6,416,000	18.3	57.6	(4)
1907	353,100	7,062,000	7,053,000	20.0	57.9	(4)

[1] Winchester bushels.
[2] Bushels: Wheat, 60; rye, 56; maslin, 58.
[3] Preliminary.
[4] Included in wheat.

The Ministry of Finance has recently published a statement giving the imports of wheat into France during the year ended July 31, 1911. The total from all sources amounted to 88,263,167 bushels. The largest quantity drawn from any one country was 21,021,353 bushels, from Roumania; 14,497,056 bushels were purchased from Australia, 12,015,779 from Argentina, 10,392,455 from Russia, 7,812,537 from Germany, 7,536,976 from Algeria, 5,158,977 from the United States, 4,256,370 from British India, and the balance from various other countries. As is well known, the wheat crop of France, including that imported free from Algeria and Tunis, suffices in ordinary years for the domestic consumption. The heavy imports above mentioned were occasioned by the short French crop of 1910.

SPAIN.

A recent official report on the area and production of corn and rice in 1911 makes possible a fairly comprehensive statement of the surface under cereals in 1911 as compared with the preceding year. The following data are from the Spanish Bureau of Agriculture, Mines, and Mountains:

Cereal crops of Spain, 1911 and 1910.

Crop.	1911[1]	1910[2]	1911[1]	1910[2]
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*[3]	*Bushels.*[3]
Wheat	9,608,500	9,413,200	156,600,000	137,448,000
Barley	3,574,600	3,333,200	89,750,000	76,308,000
Rye	2,048,400	2,029,700	31,526,000	27,596,000
Oats	1,265,100	1,255,800	34,010,000	29,018,000
Corn	1,162,200	1,121,600	27,150,000	24,366,000
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Rice	93,779	92,818	457,335,000	465,431,000

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Final.
[3] Bushels: Wheat, 60; rye and corn, 56; barley, 48; and oats, 32 pounds.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon correspondent of a London journal reports the wheat crop the largest in many years—probably sufficient to meet native requirements. Though corn has suffered from the heat, an average yield is expected, but a shortage in the bean crop is predicted that will necessitate imports.

ITALY.

Thrashings, expedited by dry weather, were for the most part completed by September 1. The results seem to confirm the preliminary official estimate of upward of 203,000,000 bushels of wheat; it is believed that import requirements this season will be little more than half the quantity, 60,000,000 bushels, imported last

year. The quality of the native wheat in 1911 is pronounced excellent. Corn in the important producing Province, Venetia, and in Tuscany, Apulia, and Calabria has suffered from drought, but elsewhere its prospects are favorable. The second cut of hay was abundant. Rice, which in 1910 yielded 1,089,000,000 pounds from an area of 353,000 acres, promises well. According to an Italian journal the olive crop is good in Liguria, Apulia, and Sardinia, but poor in Umbria and particularly in Tuscany. Last year there were 23,144,800 acres of olive trees in the Kingdom; Apulia had 7,195,500, Liguria 417,200, Umbria 812,500, and Tuscany 1,897,-200 acres. In Calabria, the second Province in importance as an olive grower, the acreage under this fruit in 1910 was 5,167,000 acres; the prospect in this Province in 1911 is said to be for fully two-thirds of a crop.

SWEDEN.

Vegetation made good growth up to the end of July, at which time the autumn-sown crops were practically made; the spring sown are reported seriously injured by subsequent drought. Rye, the premier bread grain, and wheat, appear to have given satisfactory results, but much dissatisfaction is expressed respecting the outturn of oats, barley, and potatoes. The hay crop is short and many farmers will be compelled to dispose of live stock.

BELGIUM.

Cereal harvest, which began in mid-July, had the benefit of fine weather throughout. Good quality is the prime feature of the wheat, rye, and barley crops, and yields in each case are expected to exceed those of 1910. Oats is quantitatively under average. The parched meadows in late August afforded no hope of a second crop of hay; the first cutting had, however, given both quantity and quality. Potatoes seem to have withstood the drought better than in the neighboring countries.

DENMARK.

The result of this year's rye harvest is commercially described as very good, both in volume and quality. Wheat and barley have done satisfactorily, but oats, fodder, beets, and potatoes are unpromising because of the drought.

GERMANY.

Drought, broken only by intermittent rains, prevailed generally over the Empire during the summer months. As in other drought-stricken countries of western and central Europe, winter rye and wheat seem to have profited therefrom, the dry harvest in particular

having added quality to the grain. Reaping was expeditious and both crops were garnered by the middle of September. Quantitative results, though probably somewhat less than last year, are said to be larger than once expected. The harmful effects of the dry season are manifest chiefly in the growth of the spring-sown cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, peas, beans, pastures, and meadows. The condition of spring wheat and spring rye, barley, and oats was in each case lower on August 1 than in many years; late potatoes, the condition of which was officially returned on the same date as medium, have, according to later private reports, further deteriorated because of the continuance of the drought until mid-August; the tubers are generally small, and rye, it is said, is likely to be extensively required as a fodder material this winter as a substitute for potatoes. The grass crops until late in August were almost hopeless and a second cutting of clover not expected; only irrigated meadows will yield a second cut of hay. A dearth of cattle feed this winter is impending.

The August 26 report of the Agricultural Council says that hoed and fodder crops in eastern and western Prussia were expected to show decided betterment as a result of the late August rains; in the rest of the Kingdom also potatoes and sugar beets, where they have not died, have been refreshed. In some places the precipitation was too late to effect improvement.

The report of the Imperial Statistical Office on the condition of crops in September, as compared with previous months of the 1911 growing season and with August conditions in preceding years, is shown below:

Condition of crops in Germany.

[1=very good; 2=good; 3=medium; 4=poor; 5=very poor.]

Crops.	Sept. 1, 1911.	Aug. 1, 1911.	July 1, 1911.	June 1, 1911.	May 15, 1911.	Apr. 15, 1911.	Aug. 15, 1910.	Aug. 15, 1909.	Aug. 15, 1908.	Aug. 15, 1907.
Winter wheat	.....	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.9
Spring wheat	.....	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	.....	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.3
Winter spelt	.....	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winter rye	.....	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6
Spring rye	.....	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	.....	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.6
Barley	.....	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	.....	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.3
Oats	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	.....	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.3
Potatoes	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.6	.....	.....	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.6
Clover	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa	4.1	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Royal Statistical Office of Prussia has issued a statement relative to the cereal production of that portion of the Empire in 1911. Special interest attaches to the figures from the fact that Prussia ordinarily produces about two-thirds of all the wheat and a somewhat less proportion of all the rye grown in the Empire. The official figures follow:

Crops of Prussia.

[In bushels.]

Crops.	1911	1910	1909
Rye	322,197,000	316,567,000	336,265,000
Wheat	86,264,000	91,233,000	83,216,000
Barley	71,702,000	77,563,000	88,914,000
Oats	337,748,000	364,559,000	416,842,000

AUSTRIA.

Premature ripening of all cereals on light soils resulted from the hot, dry weather of late July and early August in all parts of the country except eastern Galicia and Bukowina. Rye and wheat, which normally cover areas of about 5 million and 3 million acres, respectively, were, however, too far advanced to suffer material injury, and, as a whole, are officially pronounced "good," the grain being fully developed and quality satisfactory. Barley is said, in general, to be a little small of berry, but of a good grade and color, excepting in eastern Galicia and Bukowina, where the cut grain was damaged in shock by frequent rains. In the same two Provinces the maturation of oats was somewhat retarded by moist weather, but elsewhere the prolonged drought and abnormal heat had the effect of making the grain light of weight and short of straw. The growing corn is of unpromising appearance, and the potato crop, which ordinarily covers a surface of upward of 3 million acres, has been severely tried, the withered foliage and smallness of tubers indicating that even under the best of future conditions the crop can only be a medium one. Sugar beets and fodder beets show even more markedly the effects of the droughty season; insects and rot have also done much damage. The calamitous character of the drought was apparent in mid-August in meadows totally barren and pastures dried up. Dry feeding had begun in many places because of a lack of grass. Conditions on August 15, 1911 and 1910, compared with conditions on the 15th of previous months, both years, is shown in the subjoined estimates of the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture:

Crop condition in Austria.

[1=very good; 2=good; 3=medium; 4=poor; 5=very poor.]

Crops.	Aug. 15, 1911.	July 15, 1911.	June 15, 1911.	May 15, 1911.	Apr. 15, 1911.	Aug. 15, 1910.	July 15, 1910.	June 15, 1910.	May 15, 1910.	Apr. 15, 1910.
Wheat	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.0
Rye	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3
Barley	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.3
Oats	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.1
Corn	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.1	.....	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	.....
Potatoes	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	.....	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	.....
Sugar beets	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.8	.....	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	.....
Clover	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1

HUNGARY.

History records but one harvest (1906) in which the wheat yield was more abundant than in 1911 and none in which there was so heavy a production of barley. The 1911 oats crop is one of the four largest in the last quarter century, but the 1911 outturn of rye has been surpassed eight times within the same period. Autumn crops, conspicuous among which are corn and potatoes, have, however, been seriously affected by drought and, excepting in Transylvania, where prospects are favorable, the appearance of the plants in late August indicates deficient yields. The acreage under corn this season is 6,156,509, and under potatoes 1,553,700 acres, compared with 5,997,656 and 1,507,700 acres, respectively, last year. The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture's last estimate, except the final, on the yield of wheat, rye, oats, and barley, together with the same authority's forecast of the production of corn and potatoes, based on the appearance of plants September 5, are shown below with comparisons:

Cereal yields of Hungary, 1911–1906.

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Corn.	Potatoes.
	Bushels.[1]	*Bushels.*[1]	*Bushels.*[1]	*Bushels.*[1]	*Bushels.*[1]	*Bushels.*[1]
1911[2]	176,809,000	50,351,000	72,752,000	89,837,000	131,174,000	145,651,000
1910[3]	169,699,000	52,336,000	53,628,000	70,701,000	187,731,000	176,974,000
1909[3]	113,352,000	44,858,000	71,868,000	92,270,000	161,860,000	183,521,000
1908[3]	152,205,000	45,185,000	56,324,000	70,168,000	146,124,000	139,469,000
1907[3]	120,509,000	39,445,000	63,078,000	79,484,000	155,619,000	178,168,000
1906[3]	197,409,000	51,962,000	69,747,000	87,733,000	162,925,000	179,083,000

[1] Bushels: Wheat and potatoes 60, rye and corn 56, barley 48, and oats 32 pounds.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Final.

The long drought was broken in mid-August by copious rains, salutary for forage and root crops not entirely dried up, but accompanied in places by hail which damaged orchards, vineyards, and tobacco. Shortage in winter fodder, however, will be compensated to an extent by the abundance of oats and barley. As a consequence of dry weather the supply of beans and other pulse will be short in a greater part of the Kingdom. Hops, as to quantity, leave something to desire, but quality is excellent, especially in Transylvania. Flax and hemp have in general given satisfactory yields. Sugar beets, though benefited by the rains, have small roots but of high sugar content. A good yield of fodder beets is expected only in Transylvania. The drought was very prejudicial in general to the late cuttings of clover and alfalfa and in the greater part of the country to the late crop of hay. The vintage will in general be medium as to quantity. The prospect of the fruit crop has further declined; plums, however, are satisfactory in some places, in others poor.

RUSSIA.

According to estimates of the Central Statistical Committee, based upon prospects when the plants were in bloom, the probable yield of cereals in 73 governments of European and Asiatic Russia were as follows, compared with final results last year.

Estimates of the 1191 crops of Russia.

[Bushels of weight.][1]

Crop.	1911 preliminary	1910 final.
Winter wheat	195,000,000	248,000,000
Spring wheat	434,000,000	527,000,000
Total wheat	629,000,000	775,000,000
Winter rye	793,000,000	854,000,000
Spring rye	11,000,000	13,000,000
Total rye	804,000,000	867,000,000
Barley	436,000,000	459,000,000
Oats	921,000,000	1,046,000,000

[1] Wheat, 60; rye and corn, 56; barley, 48; and oats, 32 pounds.

ARGENTINA.

Seldom, it is said, has the September appearance of growing wheat, flaxseed, and oats been so promising. The soil everywhere in the grain belt is well saturated with moisture; should conditions continue favorable until harvest the 1911–12 crops should, partly by virtue of increased areas, exceed those of any previous year. Preparations are now being made for corn planting; because of the practical failure of this crop last year seed corn is very high and fears are expressed that the acreage planted may be curtailed. According to a recent official estimate the total yield of corn in the spring of 1911 was 27,675,000 bushels, as compared with 105 million bushels in 1910 and 89½ million bushels in 1909. The disastrous character of the drought is reflected in the fact that the area planted to corn for the 1911 crop was 7,945,000 acres. About 4 million bushels will be required for seed this fall, leaving about 23½ million bushels for other domestic requirements or between 35 and 40 million bushels less than the annual consumptive demands of recent years.

BRITISH INDIA.

Widespread rains fell throughout the drought-stricken provinces about September 1. The autumn food grain crops, where not entirely withered, are now assured and prospects for the sowing of a full area of wheat and flaxseed are greatly improved. A report on

the area under cotton was issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department of India August 17. The provinces dealt with comprise, on the average of the five years ending 1909–10, a total of 15,707,000 acres under cotton. This represents nearly 75 per cent of the entire reported cotton area of India.

The Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, has furnished a definite estimate of the acreage sown with cotton in those provinces which usually bear about 6.6 per cent of the entire reported cotton crop of India. There is a net decrease of 7 per cent in the provinces and States from which estimates have been received. No attempt is made at this season to estimate the probable outturn. The condition of the crop is reported to be exceedingly bad in the Punjab and Rajputana, owing chiefly to prolonged drought. Elsewhere the crop is reported to be in fair to good condition, but more rain is required in many places.

Estimate of the area under cotton in August.

Provinces and States.	1911–12	1910–11	1909–10
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Bombay (Deccan) [1]	1,467,000	1,545,000	1,480,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,135,000	4,491,000	4,264,000
Madras	136,000	136,000	82,000
Punjab [1]	1,322,000	1,285,000	1,559,000
United Provinces	[2]	[2]	1,485,000
Burma	179,000	168,000	198,000
E. B. and Assam	101,000	99,000	99,000
Bengal	89,000	62,000	67,000
N.-W. Frontier	45,000	31,000	46,000
Ajmer Merwara	18,000	24,000	28,000
Hyderabad	2,509,000	2,833,000	2,768,000
Central India	1,147,000	1,285,000	976,000
Rajputana	[3] 206,000	[3] 244,000	404,000
Mysore	6,000	12,000	7,000
Total	[4] 11,360,000	[4] 12,215,000	13,463,000

[1] Including native states.
[2] Figures not reported.
[3] Excluding Mewar, Tonk, Bundi, and Shahpura states.
[4] Excluding United Provinces.

Approved.
JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1911.*

[Cir. 24]